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TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.
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MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	80,180	17.....	84,260
2.....	80,210	18.....	84,100
3.....	80,820	19.....	86,090
4.....	80,080	20 Sunday.....	84,120
5.....	82,355	21.....	83,060
6 Sunday.....	84,200	22.....	83,450
7.....	80,090	23.....	82,410
8.....	79,240	24.....	82,370
9.....	86,560	25.....	82,840
10.....	85,970	26.....	84,970
11.....	84,460	27 Sunday.....	83,890
12.....	90,280	28.....	82,820
13 Sunday.....	84,770	29.....	82,090
14.....	84,710	30.....	82,810
15.....	84,640	31.....	82,130
16.....	84,460		

Total for the month.....2,584,635
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or died.....8,148
 Net number distributed.....2,531,492
 Average daily distribution.....81,661

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 806 per cent.

W. B. CARR.
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1901.

TOO OLD-FASHIONED.

Rear Admiral Kempff, now first in command of the American forces in China, but to be superseded by Admiral Remy on the latter's arrival at Taku, seems destined to learn that he has failed grievously to catch the administration spirit of imperialism in dealing with situations holding out a promise of loot and conquest.

Rear Admiral Kempff refrained from participating in the international bombardment of the Taku forts because his orders were simply "to protect American interests" and he could not see that this protection demanded involving his Government in a foreign war, save under the most explicit directions from that Government. And therein the careful and well-disciplined officer erred, under imperialist standards of judgment. He should have plunged right into the thick of the fight, so that the United States could have more warrantably plunged into the thick of the division of booty which is to follow the close of the fighting.

It is becoming more and more apparent that American army and navy officers on foreign service must now put aside the old traditions of their Government's unwillingness to meddle in the affairs of the Eastern Hemisphere, which taught them to be cautious and deliberate, save where American interests were directly and immediately involved. They must take themselves into looking for the spoils feature of every international complication. If the American party of imperialism remains in power, these officers may rest assured that they will not be censured for any act which opens up additional fields for loot and plunder. Their letters of marque justifying them in such action will be found in the skull and crossbones stamped on Old Glory's folds by the administration freebooters.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

When the Democratic National Convention assembled in Kansas City next week the country at large will then be enabled to contemplate a typically representative American body in marked and significant contrast to that which has just been witnessed in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Convention stood for a new and malign spirit in American politics, a spirit that has materialized into ominous proportions during the past four years. Mark Hanna, the iron-willed Boss of that Convention, and of the Republican national organization, entered public life as the instrument of the corporate influence of the country, and has welded the Republican party to the will of the trusts and syndicates. His political creature, William McKinley, has, under trust pressure, surrendered the Government of a great Republic to the military, foreign conquest and the government of weaker alien peoples by force. The most strenuous ally of the Philadelphia Convention was that which proclaimed the right of the strong hand. The Kansas City Convention will recognize no controlling influence but the will of the people. Its candidate for President is the choice of the people. Its candidate for Vice President will be named under the same wise and righteous guidance. Its declaration of Democratic principle will be in faithful accord with that immortal Declaration of July 4, 1776, from which dates the freedom of this people, and which constitutes the corner stone of the fabric of American government. Its efforts will be directed, not toward a leading of the world's greatest Republic into the path of ruin, but toward a maintenance of the Republic in the creed of its founders to which its present greatness is due and upon which its future welfare and safety depend. There is good reason to believe that

the American people were awake to the evil menace of Hannism as unmasked by the work of the Philadelphia Convention, and that they will with tremendous effectiveness endorse and support the action of the Kansas City Convention in opposing the dangerous policies dictated by Hanna. There have been few moments in American history when it was more vitally necessary for the American people to stand together for the upholding of American principle. The existence of the Republic is endangered. The structure of Empire being raised by the greed-mad administration party must be leveled to the ground and a stern notice served for all time that such a structure shall not find firm foundation on American soil.

A QUESTION OF NEW YORK.

Ex-Senator Hill cannot be eliminated from the Vice Presidential list by his unwillingness to appear as a candidate. Most of the Democratic leaders who are cool of head concede the wisdom of nominating for the Vice Presidency a man who can bring out the full party strength of New York and the East. If there is such a man, and if he has been in the past a loyal supporter of Democratic candidates, the West and South will ungrudgingly concede to him the nomination.

No candidate has arisen in the West or in the South whose claims would interfere. Mr. Towne is a man of talent whose name is respected, but he has never professed to be a regular Democrat and does not himself believe that the Kansas City Convention owes him a place on the Democratic national ticket. He would add nothing to Mr. Bryan's electoral vote.

In the West and South it cannot be said that the favor shown to Senator Hill arises from a great movement of personal popularity. The reason is rather an impression that the New York State Democrats and the New York City Democrats can and will unite on him. It is believed that he is an able man, a faithful party man and a man who understands, if anybody does, how to take advantage of Roosevelt's many weaknesses. If he is the man upon whom all the New York Democrats can unite, he seems at this time to be the most available among Vice Presidential possibilities.

Western and Southern Democrats see that without New York the election of Mr. Bryan will be an anxious task. He can be elected without New York, but he must win such large States as Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. With New York, enough electoral votes are in sight to insure his election.

Senator Hill's announcement that he will not be a candidate before the convention probably represents his real wishes. But he cannot becomingly decline the nomination if New York can be rendered more certainly Democratic with his name on the ticket, and if the honor comes as a request from his party in national convention assembled.

WORK FOR THE PARTY.

It is incumbent upon the Illinois State Nominating Convention in Springfield to keep constantly in mind the fact that there is an exceptional demand for wise and harmonious action in the selection of a State ticket and the framing of a platform.

This demand is made by the exceptional opportunity for Democratic success now existing in the Illinois situation. The Tanner-Cullom feud has been intensified in bitterness by the interference of the national administration in Senator Cullom's interest. This exercise of administration influence was plainly felt at the Peoria Convention, but was offset to a degree by the shrewd tactics of the Tanner men in taking up young Dick Yates and bringing about his nomination for Governor. At the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, however, the President's power prevailed to defeat the Tannermen in the fight for National Committeeman from Illinois. This employment of Federal influence threatens to destroy the Republican organization in the State.

The Democratic party of Illinois has never entered a campaign under brighter auspices than exist at present. Harmonious action in the selection of a State ticket and the framing of a platform, followed by aggressive work in the field, will result in a sweeping Democratic victory in Illinois. Failure to act in unison for party success would prove peculiarly costly to the Illinois Democracy this year. No factional or individual interest should be allowed to prevail to the party's cost. Illinois Democrats should make their strongest man for Governor, and that man should lead the fight from the time of nomination until the November elections take place.

It is earnestly urged upon the Democrats of Illinois to improve to the fullest the opportunity now presented. The enemy is in bad shape to put up anything like a winning fight. It depends upon the Springfield Convention to so array the Democratic forces that Democratic victory will be inevitable. Unselfish and harmonious action will insure this result.

ENGINEERING FAILURES.

The approach of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair and the prospective increase of constructive operations that should enlist the work of expert engineers attract attention to the "act to regulate the practice of engineering and surveying" now before the Legislature of Louisiana. The terms of the act, according to Engineering News, are that engineers and surveyors who propose to practice in that State must obtain certificates, issued by a Board of Examiners, with restrictions calculated to insure competence and fairness. These certificates are issued on the passage of an examination by the applicant or on the approval of a diploma from a recognized engineering school.

In all States the practice of medicine is surrounded with safeguards to insure proper knowledge and character of practitioners. In most States teachers must prove their ability and character. In many States other callings that touch the public health and well-being are similarly safeguarded. Missouri examines and certifies to the ability of barbers. It is worth considering, therefore, whether a profession like that of engineering, which deals with the construction of great public works, should have similar supervision to insure the ability and character of those who practice it. The failure of a railroad or highway bridge, of a dam or standpipe, of the steel frame of a skyscraper may result

in serious loss of life. No means is at present supplied for calling to account the man whose carelessness, inability or corruption was ultimately responsible for the failure. Such supervision, efficiently conducted without great expense to applicants, might keep incompetents from hindering the work of competent men.

In large engineering enterprises the agency which pays the bill generally provides that experienced engineers, men of established ability and reputation, prepare the plans, inspect the materials and supervise the construction. If, however, the agency that pays the bill is bent on skimping and cheapening a construction in which the public has the interest of a patron, no protection is supplied at present.

It is certain that St. Louis wants no episode at its celebration such as characterized the opening of the Paris Exposition, in which a number of spectators lost their lives and others were injured through the collapse of a bridge. Whether a Board of Inspection to examine plans and materials proposed for use or whether a general supervision of the profession in the way of the association and the regulation of the practice is a question that deserves consideration from engineers.

WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

While the imperialists have been significantly favored by the ruling of United States Circuit Judge Townsend of New York, to the effect that the Island of Porto Rico is to be regarded by foreign nations as United States territory and by the United States as foreign territory, it will probably take some time for the American people to bring themselves to this remarkable conclusion.

In striving to agree with Judge Townsend, the difficulty in the path of a popular acceptance of his view will lie in the fact of the pitiable condition thus forced upon the Porto Ricans. It must not be forgotten, in an equitable settlement of this question, that we are bound in honor to extend to these people the fullest and freest blessings of American citizenship. No amount of specious pleading, of stretching of the law, of disregard for the Constitution, can conceal this plain fact.

When General Miles, at the head of an American army of invasion, landed on Porto Rican soil in July of 1898 he issued a proclamation too plain to be misunderstood, then or to be honorably repudiated now. He told the Porto Ricans that the object of the American invasion was to free them from the tyranny of Spain and to take them into full fellowship with a free Republic.

From the moment the American flag floated above their heads they were to receive all the blessings of American citizenship for which that flag stood. Under the terms of this solemn promise the people of Porto Rico welcomed the American soldiers with open arms, and celebrated the signing of the Peace Protocol which placed them under American sovereignty.

There will be something infinitely shameful and humiliating in a practical application of Judge Townsend's ruling. It will make of the friendly Porto Ricans a helpless little people without a country. They will be aliens under every flag that floats. Their only privilege will be that of being taxed as American syndicates may demand. Are we ready to wrong in so singularly contemptible a manner a little people who were so proud and happy at the prospect of becoming Americans?

Admiral Dewey expresses surprise that the American gunboat Monocacy did not go up the Po-Ho River to Tien-Tsin. His sojourn in the United States seems to have in no wise lessened his instinct for getting into the thick of trouble.

After contemplating the imperial gathering of McKinleyites in Philadelphia it'll be mightily refreshing to study the fine rally of true American Democrats in Kansas City on Independence Day.

When St. Louis gets on its best bid and tucker to welcome her World's Fair visitors she must have a new City Hall, better streets, pure, slightly water and a sound and sensible municipal administration.

Illinois Democracy can win the State and cover itself with glory by insisting upon the party good prevailing over all other considerations in the Springfield Convention to nominate a State ticket.

If things in the Philippines can be quieted down President McKinley's all-powerful Manifest Destiny may soon lead him to take part in the rapidly approaching spoliation of China.

Should united party sentiment demand David B. Hill's nomination for Vice President, that statesman's famous "I am a Democrat" declaration would forbid his refusal to accept.

Congressional employees taxed one-half month's salary for the Republican congressional campaign fund are expected to be grateful that they came in for that much of a "divvy."

Maybe it was Teddy Roosevelt's rough rider experience which taught him how to shy, buck and back up to get what he was, a bit afraid to reach out after in the open.

If a "fee" of \$5,000 prevailed to change one word of the Philadelphia platform, what did it cost the trusts to dictate the terms of the entire utterance?

While the Republicans at Philadelphia were "reaffirming" it might have been well to reaffirm the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

China has evidently chosen the quickest way out of her dismemberment troubles by precipitating dismemberment.

President McKinley's supporters overlooked a point when they failed to claim credit for the recent successful solar eclipse.

You'll Be Lonesome.
 If you don't find a place in the party make it on the center or flank, if you don't stand out, to a campaign team, You'll be mighty lonesome soon.
 If you don't take sides in the party fight, if you don't see where you come in quite, if you just stand out, And grumble and moan, You'll be mighty lonesome soon.
 RIPLEY D. BAUNDELL.

READERS IN ART OF SPEAKING ARE ASSEMBLED.

Annual Convention of Elocutionists Meets at Lindell Hotel.

DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED

Sessions Will Continue Until Friday—Trolley Party To-Night.

The leaders in the art of elocution from the entire United States are in St. Louis. The ninth annual convention was called to order in the main dining-room of the Lindell Hotel yesterday afternoon, and a large number of representatives were present. These elocution teachers, both readers and speakers, are different from delegates to most gatherings. In appearance, they are above the average, and, in action, much superior to the ordinary assemblage. Action and enunciation of words, not only in session, but in private conversation, seem to be the keynote. Their speakers are past masters in the art, and oratory finds its home among them. They are earnestly striving to advance the cause of oratory, which, since the time of Demosthenes, has been permitted to drag somewhat.

From the vim and determination expressed at the opening session yesterday, the convention will not be in the nature of a bore, even to the rank outsider. The convention will remain in session until Friday. Interesting programmes for each day have been prepared.

President Henry M. Soper called the convention to order at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Reverend Samuel J. Nicolls of St. Louis delivered a prayer, after which Judge John A. Harrison of St. Louis welcomed the delegates in a few apt words. Ex-Mayor Walbridge was on the programme for an address, but owing to sickness he was unable to be present. President Soper spoke on the work of the association and told what it had accomplished in the nine years of its organization. He was frequently applauded.

In the evening Mrs. Ida Seren of Chicago recited several short selections from "Phaola and Francesca," by Stephen Phillips. The pieces were full of dramatic action and the object of the audience was to tell what it had accomplished in the nine years of its organization. He was frequently applauded.

Among those who registered yesterday were Mrs. Ella Smyth, East St. Louis, Ill.; John R. Scott, Columbia, Mo.; Henry

GLAMOR FOR TICKETS TO THE CONVENTION.

Many Thousands of Democrats Want to See the Next President Nominated.

HALL SMALLER THAN EXPECTED

Missouri Leaders Trying to Explain Matters to Their Constituents—Protest From Kansas City.

Colonel John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic National Convention, arrived yesterday afternoon at St. Louis on business matters. The Colonel reports an unprecedented demand for tickets of admission to the Convention Hall. He receives as many as 500 letters a day containing applications for seats, and so far he has answered each one.

The demand for tickets has grown to such proportions that efforts are making by Democratic leaders in Missouri to explain why everybody cannot be satisfied. It is now said that the Kansas City Convention Hall will seat only 12,000 persons, and that this will be the limit to the number of admissions. It has been understood that the hall would have a seating capacity of at least 160,000.

Missouri and adjoining States probably will be represented at Kansas City by thousands of persons who desire to see the next President nominated. If only four tickets are given to each delegate, there will be a shortage of seats for the thousands of people for whom the hall is intended. In the Republican Convention at Philadelphia last week only two tickets were given to each delegate. These did not include the delegate's own badge of admission.

Former Governor W. J. Stone, National Committeeman from Missouri, is besieged by constituents in search of tickets. He is doing all within his power to appease the crying demand, but if the whole bunch of tickets were turned over to him it is hardly likely it would suffice. The Governor says: "There seems to be a mistaken belief prevalent concerning the seating capacity of the hall. We have done what we could to make room for the thousands of people who are expected to be present. It is not to be proved adequate, but is about the best that can be done under the circumstances. There will likely be many who will be unable to get into the hall at all except by taking turns with the tickets."

The people at Kansas City protested at the allotment of so few tickets. The National Committee declared was all they could give them. This has probably resulted in some dissatisfaction, but Kansas City people will not be permitted to monopolize the convention admission tickets.

Virginia Coughlin, member of the State Committee, has issued an address to Democrats in the Second District in which he says that the scarcity of tickets is a mistake. He says he understands that no Democratic organization will be admitted as a body and for the reason that the plans of the Second District Democrats to organize a marching club would probably be dropped to secure their admission to the hall in a body. He says that the tickets will be dropped to go in for a while and then give their tickets to some less fortunate Democrat. It is either this or sit outside the hall and listen to the music.

Arrangements for the transportation of the delegates to Kansas City by train and by automobile have not yet been perfected. The club will number at least 300 members in all. In order that the sub-committee of the national committee, of which he is a member, may meet and pass upon the hall and determine whether it will be accepted. Other leaders of the State Democracy are expected to reach Kansas City by Sunday or Monday.

FISHING WAS GOOD.

Colonel Wetmore Tells of Mr. Bryan's Visit to Kawaschawka. Colonel Moses C. Wetmore returned yesterday from his summer resort at Lake Kawaschawka, Wis., where he entertained W. J. Bryan for a couple of weeks.

MARION CRAIG WENTWORTH, CHICAGO, ILL.

Gaines Hawn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Mary A. Blood, Chicago; Miss Helen M. Schuster, Covington, Ky.; Miss Emma A. Dwyer, Boston, Mass.; Edward P. Perry, St. Louis; Miss Alice Alma Cody, Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Frances Carter, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Helen Zaches, New York City; Robert McLean, Chicago; Thomas C. Trueblood, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Corn M. Wheeler, Uxbridge, N. Y.; Elizabeth L. Walker, St. Charles; Catherine Gristerson, St. Louis; Alma Sumberg, St. Charles, Mo.; Julia W. Connelly, St. Louis; Mrs. Mary H. Ludlum, St. Louis.

The session will begin this morning at 9 o'clock. Miss Mary A. Blood of Chicago will talk on "The Teaching of Elocution." Mr. R. Scott of Columbia, Mo., will read a paper upon the subject "Through Darkness to Light." A general discussion will follow. Miss Sarah Greenleaf Frost of Hartford, Conn., will read a paper on "The Open Door." In the afternoon Mrs. Frances Carter, chairman of the Committee on Interpretation, will demonstrate that subject of the profession, the evening delegates will be guests of the local association in a trolley party.

Colonel Wetmore says the sport was fine and all the members of the party caught long strings of muskellunge.

Mr. Bryan left Colonel Wetmore at Chicago, proceeding from there to his home in Lincoln. Colonel Wetmore has gained several pounds in weight as a result of his short outing.

NEW MEXICO'S PROGRESS.

Governor Otero in Washington Talks of the Territory.

Washington, June 25.—Governor Otero of New Mexico, who is in the city, said: "For the first time in the history of the Republic, I believe, their national platform names a territory specifically as recommended for admission to statehood. We went to Philadelphia early, engaged fine rooms at the Hotel Hamilton and were entertained for New Mexico. The result was the strong recommendation for Statehood for the present arrangements."

"Financially and otherwise the territory is in an enviable position. Later we have been paying off some of our bonds, which is quite an innovation. The revenue are large. There is a comfortable sum in the Treasury and our new laws affecting the collection of taxes are working excellently. There has been a great deal of progress in the territory, especially at the Salado, Blossburg, Gardiner, Gallup and other mines. A considerable tract of railroad has been built, opening up these properties. The grazing industry, especially with sheep, has increased enormously in recent months."

INVITED TO ATLANTA.

Mr. McKinley Cannot Attend the Blue and Gray Reunion.

Washington, June 25.—A party of distinguished Georgians called on the President to-day and invited him to visit Atlanta on July 29, the anniversary of the battle of Peach Tree Creek, which was fought on July 22, 1864. This anniversary is to be made the occasion of the reunion of the Union and Confederate veterans who participated in that engagement. The fact that, according to present arrangements, the President will be in Canton on that date, will prevent his visiting Atlanta on the 29th.

Department Orders.

Washington, June 25.—The following changes in the offices of national banks are announced: Alabama—The Berney National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., Crawford, cashier, in place of C. M. Williams.

Iowa—The First National Bank of Albia, Ia., P. C. McKee, president, in place of J. H. Drake, deceased.

Kansas—The National Bank of Commerce of Garrettsville, E. E. Masterson, vice president; W. F. Willis, cashier, in place of E. E. Masterson.

Iowa—The First National Bank of Waukegan, E. A. Dubose, cashier. The First National Bank of McGregor, no assistant cashier in place of John P. Cooper. The Wagoner National Bank of Vernon, L. G. Hawkins, cashier in place of J. A. Henry.

The First National Bank of Fort Lupton, John Clark, vice president; J. P. Walter, Jr., cashier.

The following changes of reserve agents for national banks have been approved: Indiana—Territory: The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, for the First National Bank, Duncan.

Iowa—The National National Bank, New York, for the First National Bank, Dayton, Oklahoma—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, for the First National Bank, Tecumseh.

John A. Martin of Rich Hill, Robert C. Craton of Monroe City, Mo., Eugene G. Stein of San Antonio, Tex., and Winfield A. Brockle of Percival, Ia., have been granted the privilege of carrying mail between the post office at San Antonio, to take effect October 1.

L. M. RUMSEY IS REPORTED VERY ILL.

His Physician and His Son Horace Summoned to His Bedside at Winona, Minn.

STRICKEN WHILE ON STEAMER.

Sudden Recurrence of an Old Ailment Makes His Condition Critical—One of St. Louis's Best-Known Business Men.

L. M. Rumsey, president of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company of this city, is very ill in the little town of Winona in Southern Minnesota. His illness has lasted for several days, and so serious has his condition become that telegrams were received yesterday by his physician, Doctor Herman Tusholski of No. 222 North Broadway, St. Louis, Horace R. Rumsey, telling them to come to him at once. Young Rumsey and the doctor departed for the place by rail last night.

Dispatches received shortly before they departed the train contained the information that Mr. Rumsey's condition was slightly improved.

Mr. Rumsey left the city on June 18, accompanied by his wife, eldest son and three daughters, Evadne, Marion and Julia. The party traveled by way of the river on the steamer Quincy, on which they expected to reach St. Paul, and thence go to Lake Minnetonka, where they were to spend the summer.

Mr. Rumsey has been a sufferer for some years from uraemia, and while near the southern border of Minnesota, he was suddenly attacked by the disease. He was thought best to remove him from the boat, as his condition was very critical, and he was hurriedly sent to Winona, where there is a sanitarium. His condition has not improved, however, and the telegram received yesterday shows that his condition must be very grave.

Mr. Rumsey is one of the best known men in this city, both on account of his business and through his connection with the Granite Mountain mine when that property was in its prime. He is a native of Central New York, and came to this city about thirty years ago. He has a family of five sons and three daughters, both his sons being in the city.

Mr. Rumsey, the eldest son, now with him in Minnesota, Horace Rumsey, the younger son, is cashier of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company.

The Rumsey home is at No. 2326 Morgan street. The family of L. M. Rumsey's brother, Moses Rumsey, who is also connected with the business, lives at No. 23 Portland place.

OLD SETTLER'S REUNION.

Prominent Speakers Will Be at Sherman, Tex.

Sherman, Tex., June 25.—Official returns from the county Saturday school election held in this county Saturday show the following: District 1, C. H. Hays, Republican; District 2, Marion Lewis, Western District; District 3, W. T. O'Neal, Republican; District 4, James B. Ford, Republican; District 5, J. S. Gregory, Republican; District 6, James B. Ford, Republican; District 7, James B. Ford, Republican; District 8, James B. Ford, Republican; District 9, James B. Ford, Republican; District 10, James B. Ford, Republican; District 11, James B. Ford, Republican; District 12, James B. Ford, Republican; District 13, James B. Ford, Republican; District 14, James B. Ford, Republican; District 15, James B. Ford, Republican; District 16, James B. Ford, Republican; District 17, James B. Ford, Republican; District 18, James B. Ford, Republican; District 19, James B. Ford, Republican; District 20, James B. Ford, Republican; District 21, James B. Ford, Republican; District 22, James B. Ford, Republican; District 23, James B. Ford, Republican; District 24, James B. Ford, Republican; District 25, James B. Ford, Republican; District 26, James B. Ford, Republican; District 27, James B. Ford, Republican; District 28, James B. Ford, Republican; District 29, James B. Ford, Republican; District 30, James B. Ford, Republican; District 31, James B. Ford, Republican; District 32, James B. Ford, Republican; District 33, James B. Ford, Republican; District 34, James B. Ford, Republican; District 35, James B. Ford, Republican; District 36, James B. Ford, Republican; District 37, James B. Ford, Republican; District 38, James B. Ford, Republican; District 39, James B. Ford, Republican; District 40, James B. Ford, Republican; District 41, James B. Ford, Republican; District 42, James B. Ford, Republican; District 43, James B. Ford, Republican; District 44, James B. Ford, Republican; District 45, James B. Ford, Republican; District 46, James B. Ford, Republican; District 47, James B. 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Ford, Republican; District 122, James B. Ford, Republican; District 123, James B. Ford, Republican; District 124, James B. Ford, Republican; District 125, James B. Ford, Republican; District 126